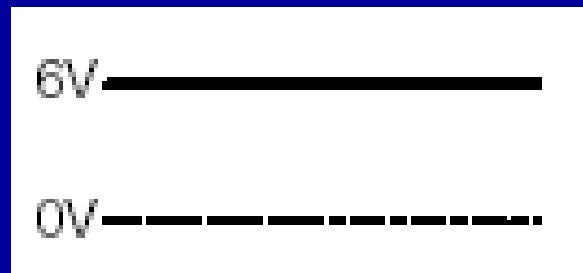
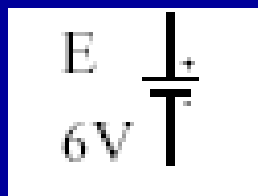


# Lecture 3

✱ AC Fundamentals

✱ Resonance

## Fixed Sources



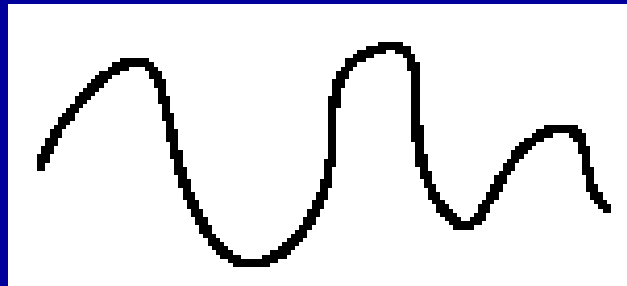
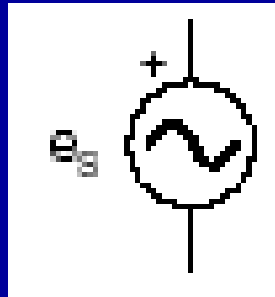
**DC**

## Direct Current

Fixed current or voltage

Value does not vary with time

# Alternating Waveforms



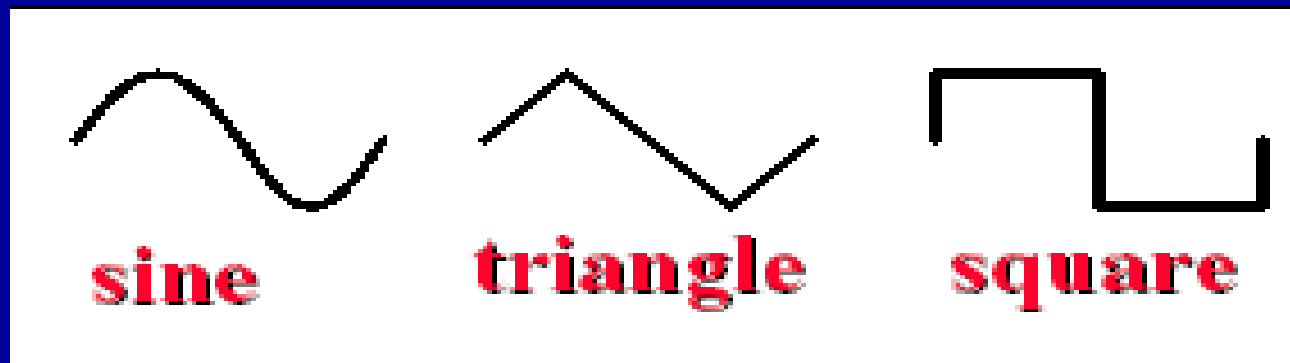
**AC**

**Alternating Current**

**Alternating current or voltage**

**Varies with time**

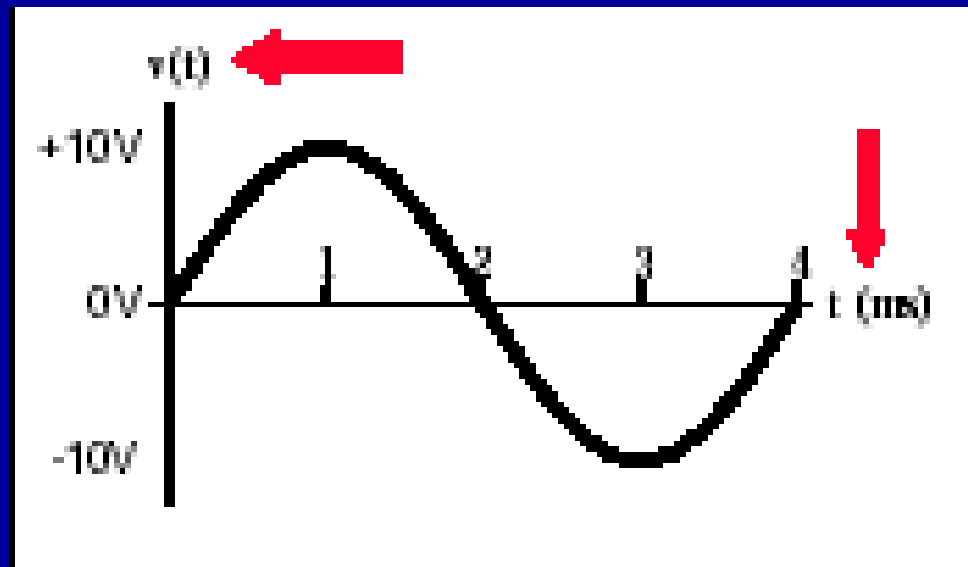
# Alternating Waveforms



## Basic Common Waveforms

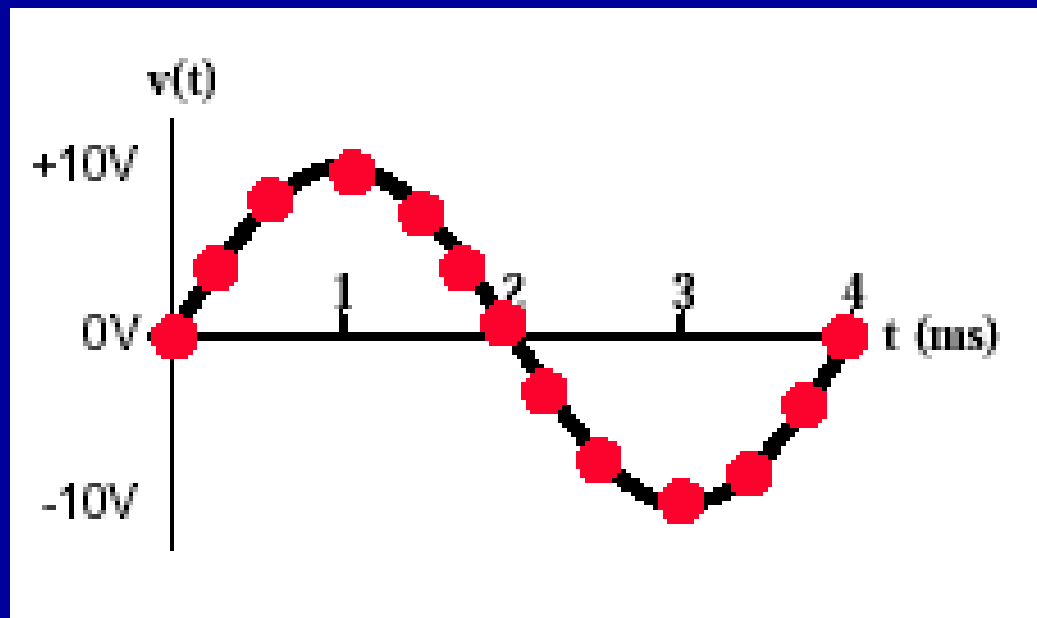
# Key Concepts – *value varies with time*

Voltage  
or  
Current



time

# AC Wave – *value varies with time*

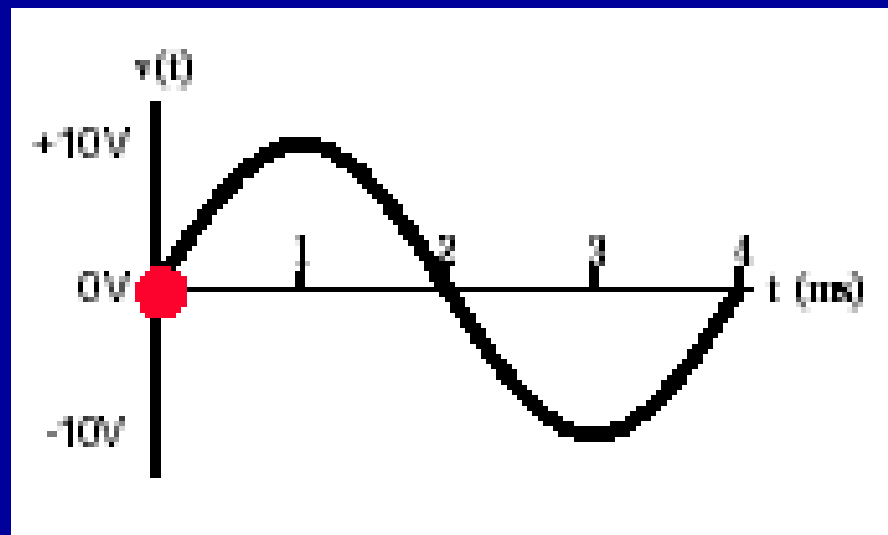


# AC Wave – *value varies with time*

0 Volts

at

$t = 0$

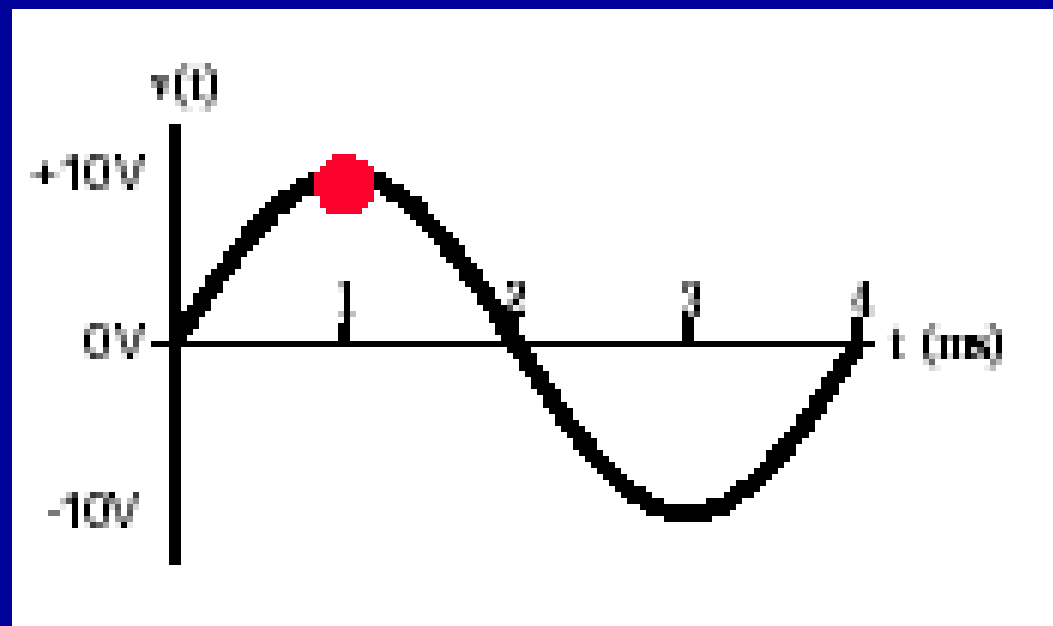


# AC Wave – *value varies with time*

**+10V**

**at**

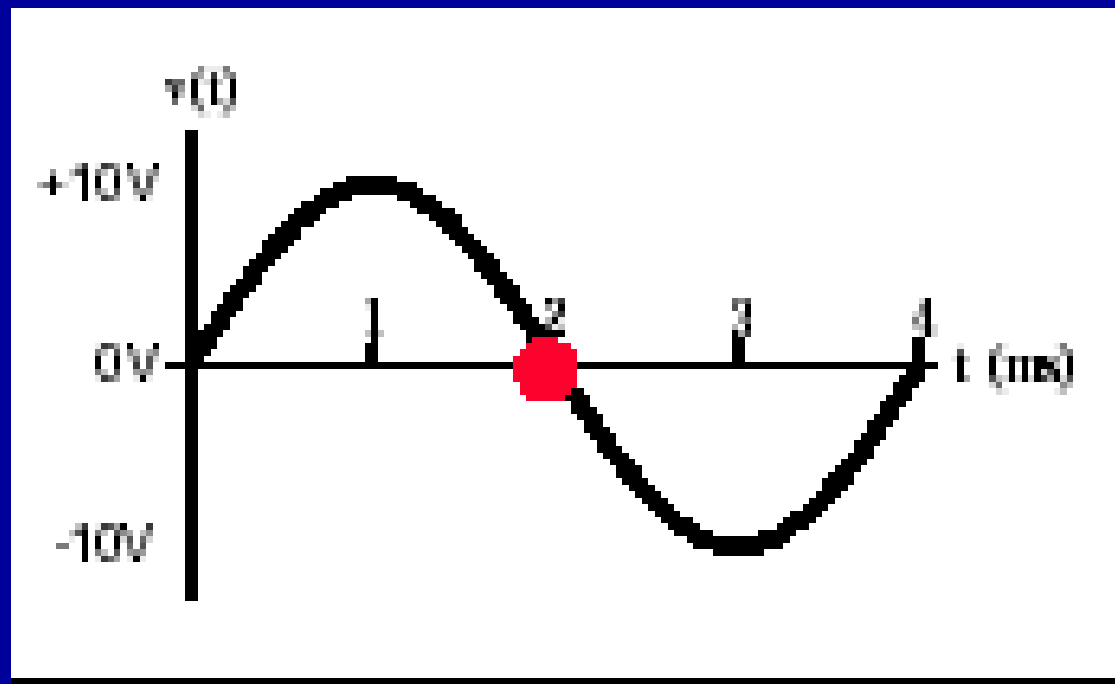
**$t = 1 \text{ ms}$**





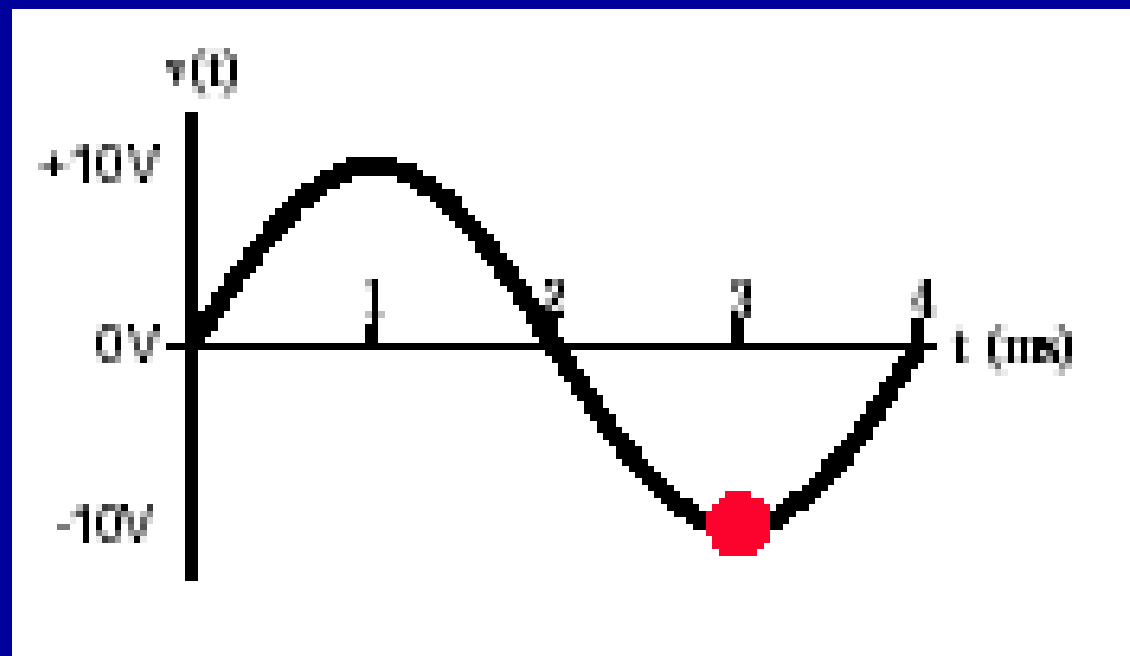
# AC Wave – *value varies with time*

0V  
at  
 $t = 2 \text{ ms}$



# AC Wave – *value varies with time*

**-10V**  
at  
 $t = 3 \text{ ms}$

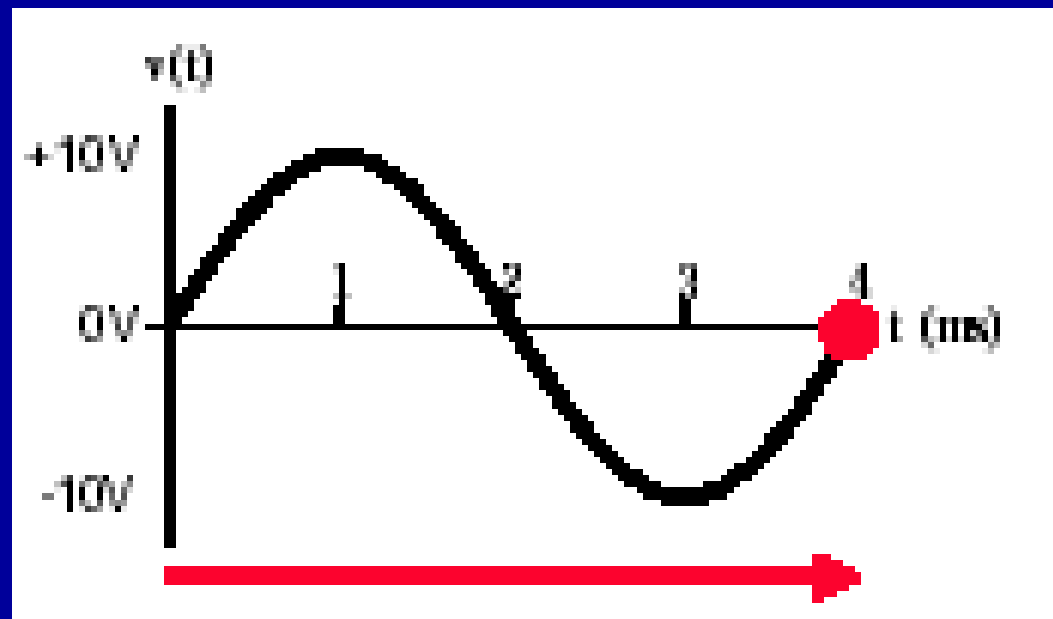


# AC Wave – *value varies with time*

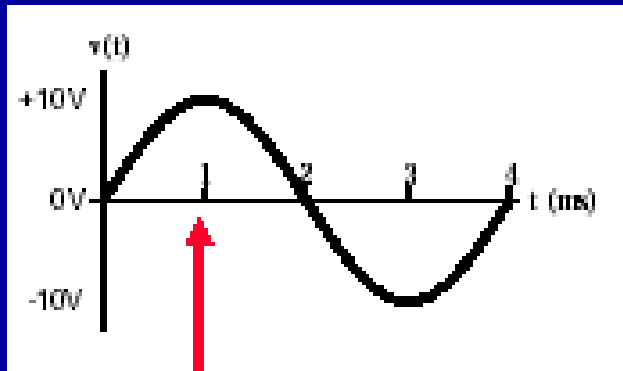
0V

at

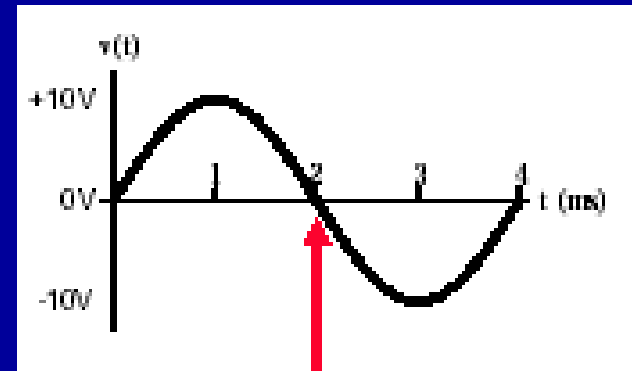
$t = 4 \text{ ms}$



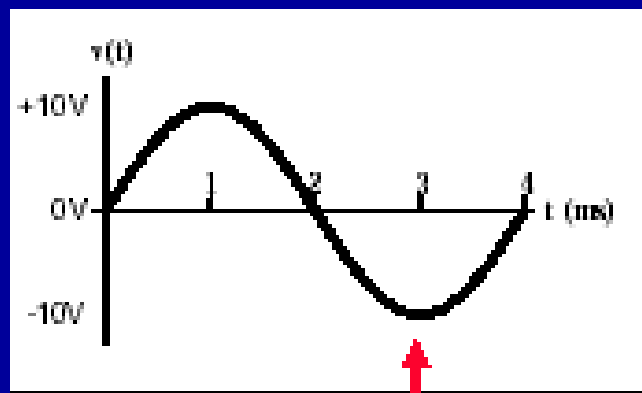
# Time Axis



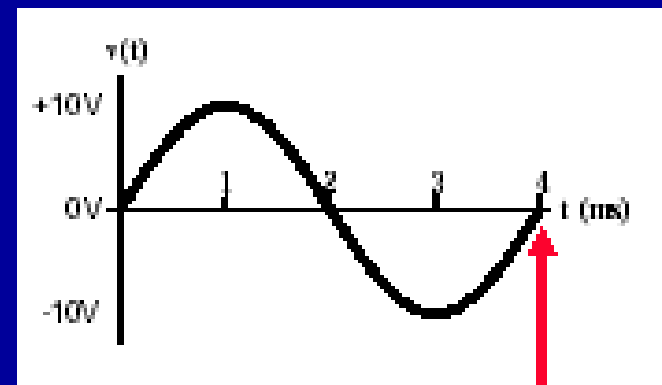
Quarter Cycle



Half Cycle

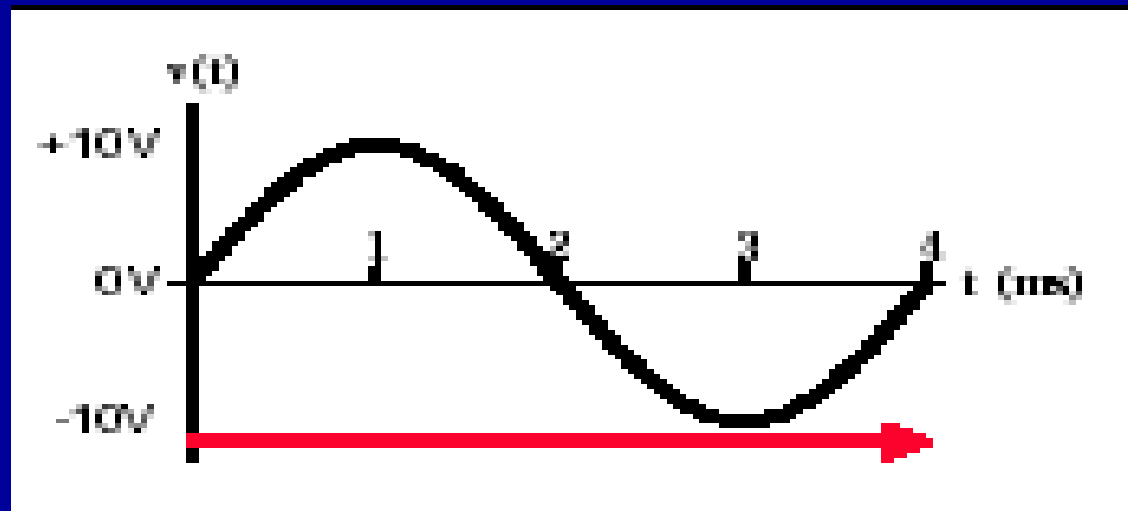


Three-quarter Cycle



Full Cycle

# Key Concepts – *period*



Period – time for one cycle

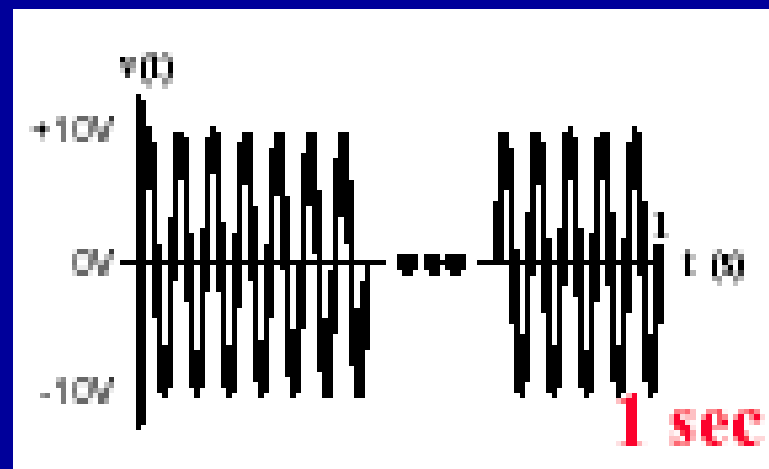
$$T=4 \text{ ms}$$

# Key Concepts – *frequency*

$f$  - frequency

# of cycles in one second

$$f = 1/T$$



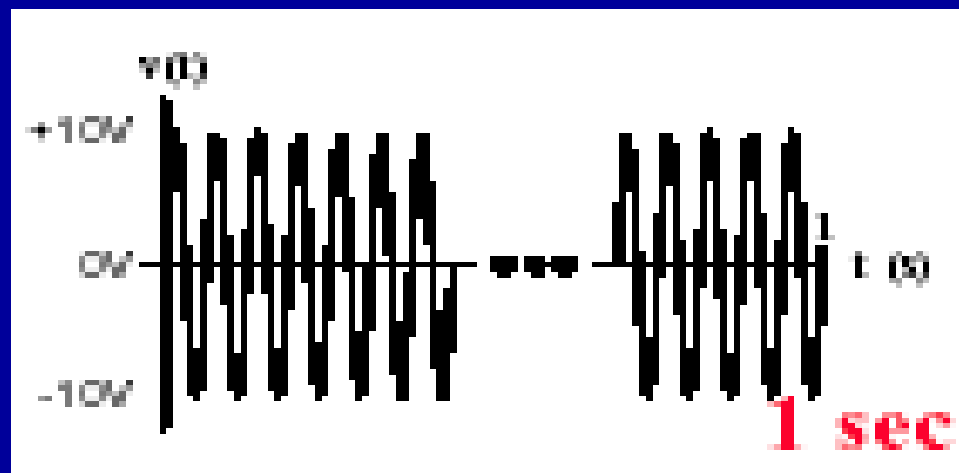
Where period  $T$  is time for one cycle

# AC Wave – frequency

$f$  – frequency

Units in Hertz (Hz)

*Or cycles per second*

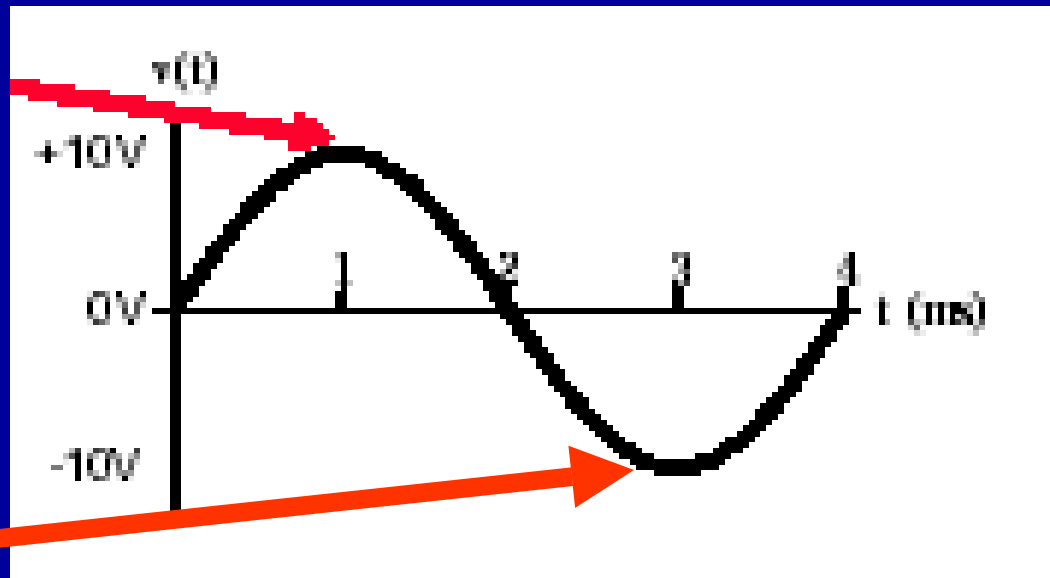


$$f = 1/T = 1/4 \text{ ms} = 250 \text{ Hz}$$

## AC Wave – *vertical axis*

Maximum or Peak

$$V_{\max} = V_p = 10V$$

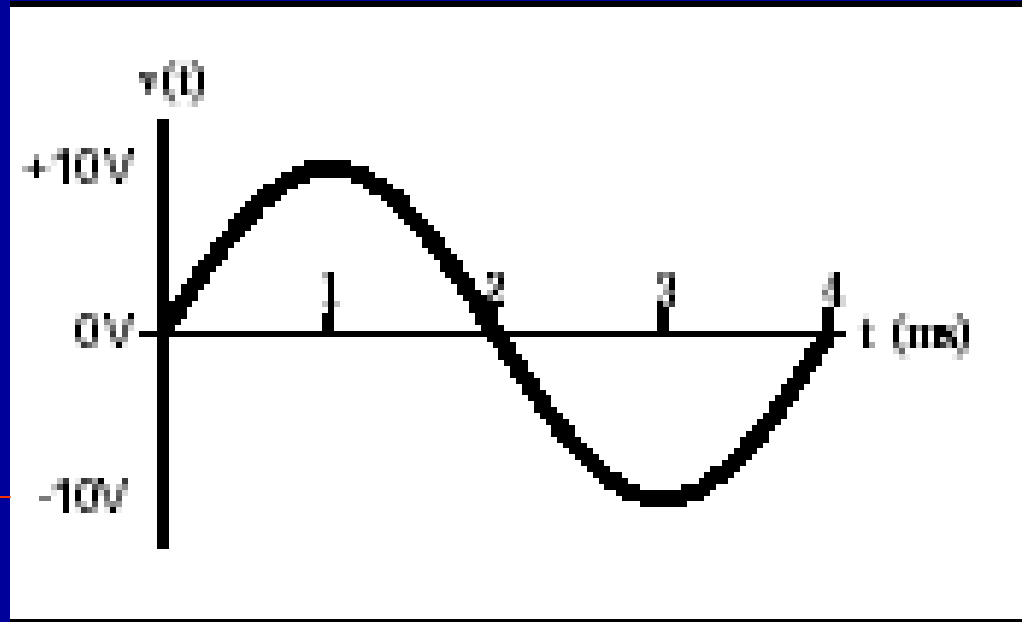
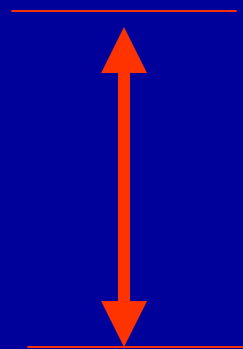


$$V_{\min} = -10V$$



# AC Wave – *vertical axis*

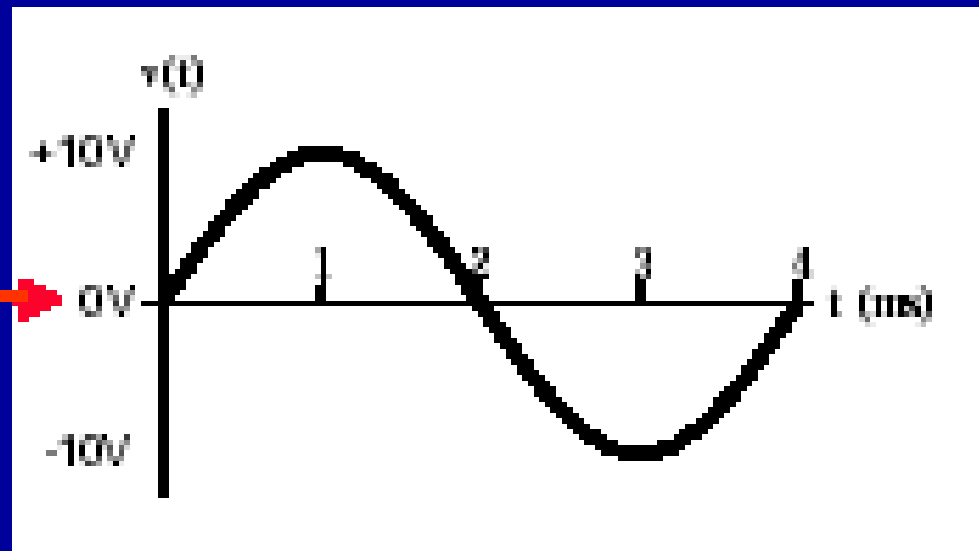
Peak  
to  
Peak



$$V_{pp} = V_{MAX} - V_{MIN} = 10 \text{ V} - (-10\text{V}) = 20 \text{ V}$$

# AC Wave – *vertical axis*

Average or DC



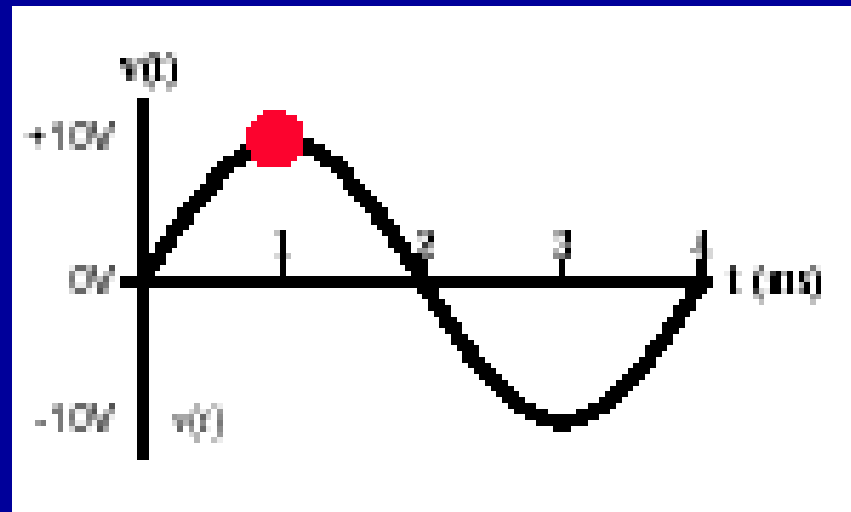
Pure AC signal

$$V_{AVG} = V_{DC} = 0$$

# AC Wave – *sine wave*

$$V_{\max} = 10V$$

$$f = 250 \text{ Hz}$$



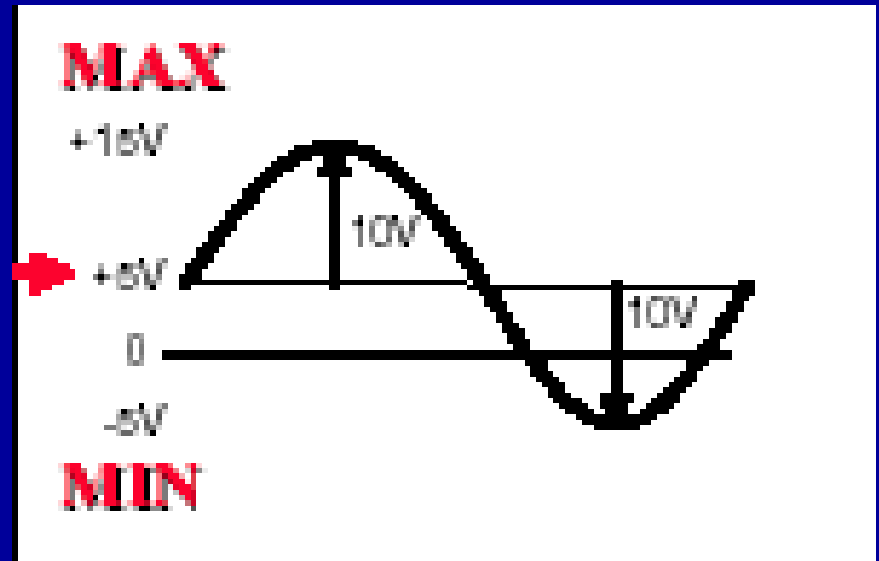
$$v(t) = V_m \sin(2\pi ft) = V_m \sin(\omega t)$$

$$v(t) = 10V \sin(2 \cdot \pi \cdot 250 \text{ Hz} \cdot t)$$

$$v(0.001 \text{ sec}) = 10V \sin(2 \cdot \pi \cdot 250 \text{ Hz} \cdot 0.001 \text{ sec}) = 10V$$

# AC Wave – with DC offset

Average or DC



*With 5V DC offset*

$$V_{AVG} = V_{DC} = +5V$$

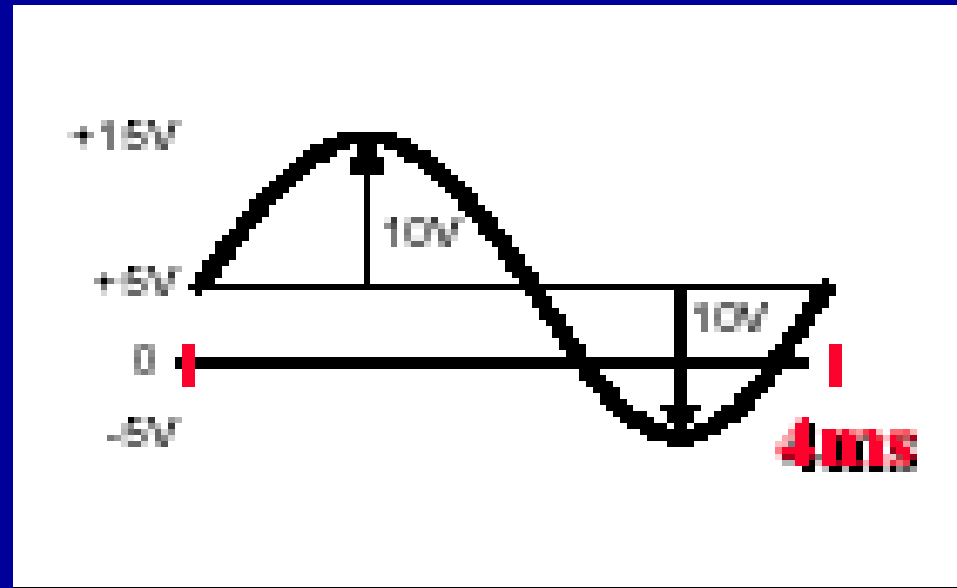
# AC Wave – *sine wave*

$$V_{\max} = 10V$$

$$V_{DC} = +5V$$

$$T = 4 \text{ ms}$$

$$f = 250 \text{ Hz}$$



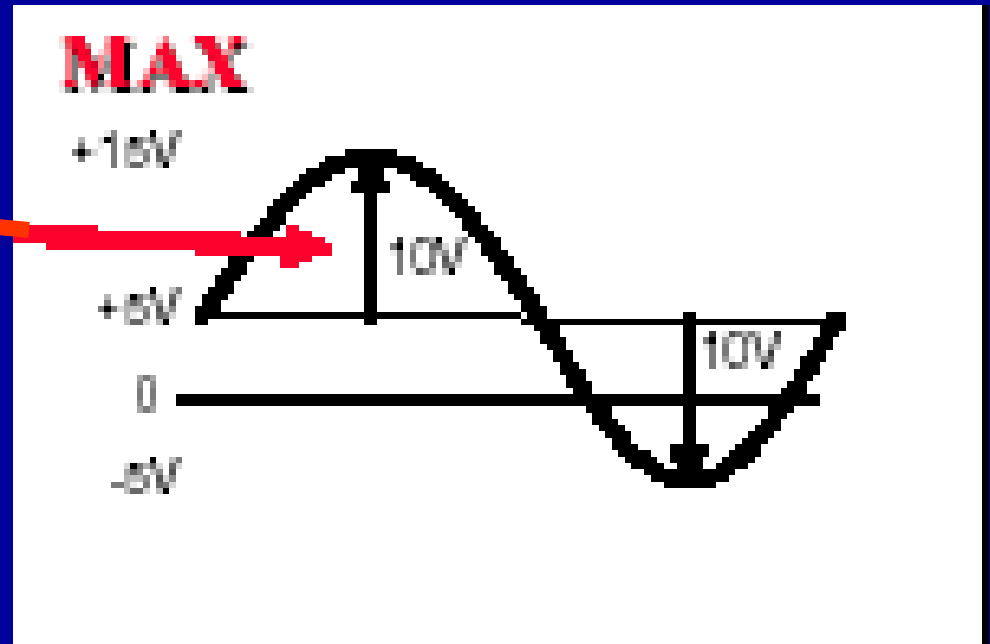
$$v(t) = V_{DC} + V_m \sin(2\pi ft)$$

$$v(t) = 5V + 10V \sin(2 \cdot \pi \cdot 250 \text{ Hz} \cdot t)$$

# AC Wave – *with DC offset*

$V_m$

Peak Amplitude



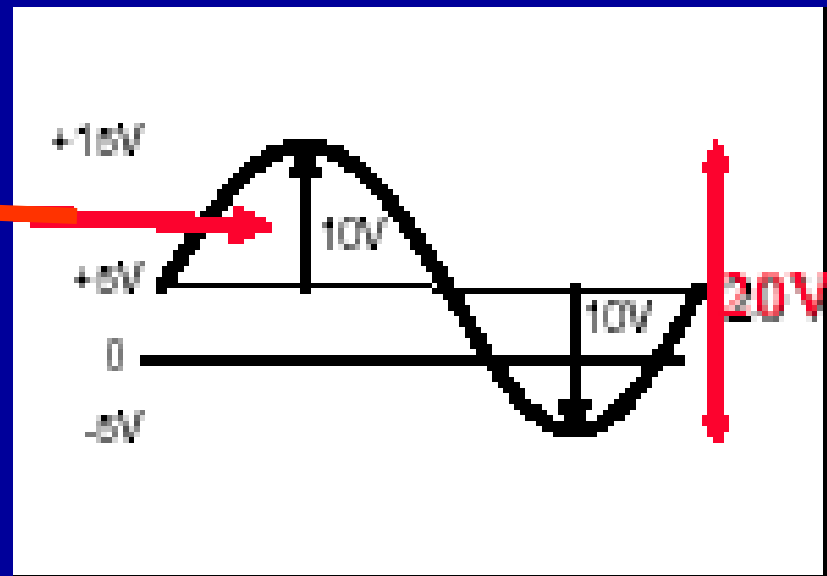
$$V_{\max} = V_p = V_{\text{DC}} + V_m$$

$$= 5\text{V} + 10\text{V} = 15\text{V}$$

# AC Wave – *with DC offset*

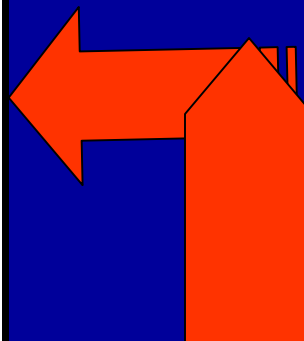
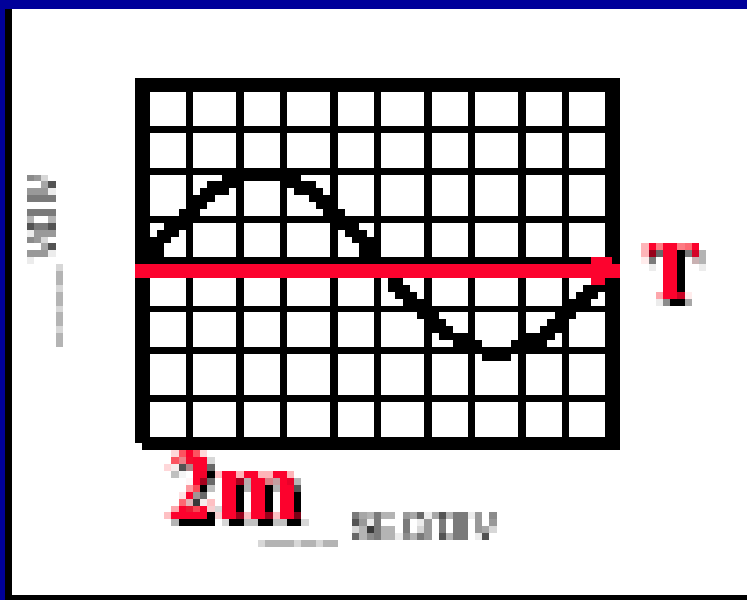
$V_m$

Peak Amplitude



$$V_m = \frac{1}{2} V_{pp} = \frac{1}{2} (20V) = 10V$$

# Scope Display – *period measurement*



$$T = 10\text{DIV} \times 2 \text{ ms/DIV} = 20 \text{ ms}$$

10 divisions

$$f = 1/T = 1/20 \text{ ms} = 50 \text{ Hz}$$

Sweep Rate: 2ms/Div



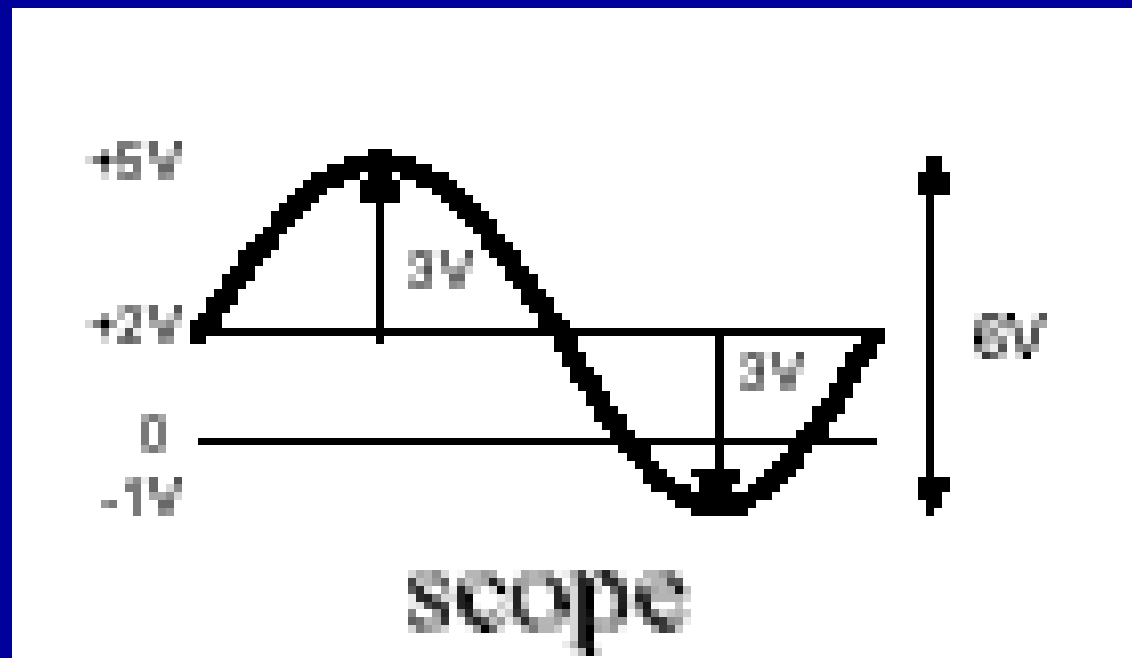
# Average (DC) Value – *DMM*

## DMM

DC mode

Voltage

+2.000 V

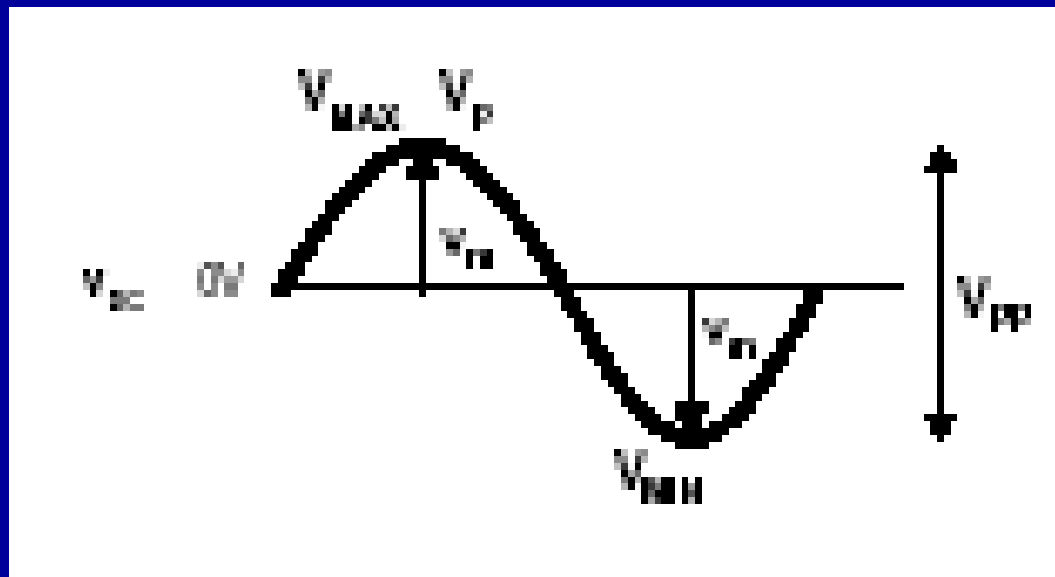


DMM: easy, accurate reading.

# Effective (RMS) Value

Pure AC Signal

DC offset is 0V



DC is zero, but AC voltage exists

Need an AC measurement

# Effective (RMS) Value

## Root Mean Square

1. Square it
2. Take the mean
3. Take the square root

# Effective (RMS) Value

Mathematically

From Calculus

$$V_{RMS} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T v^2(t) dt}$$

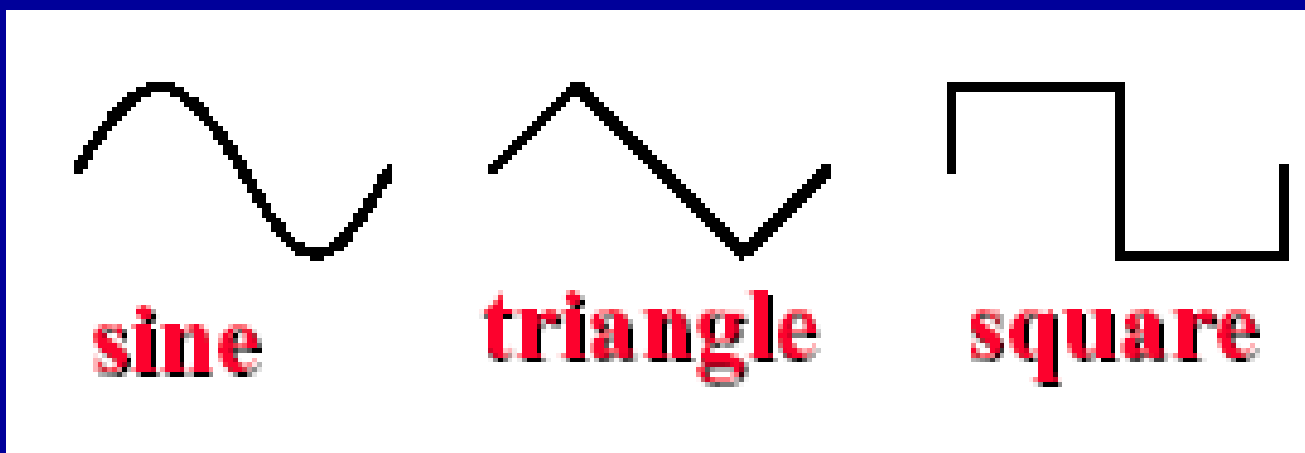
Square

Mean

Root

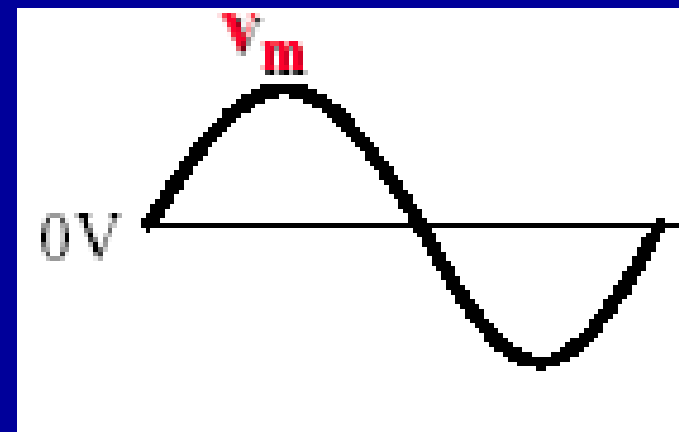
# Effective (RMS) Value

Depends upon the shape!



# Effective (RMS) Value

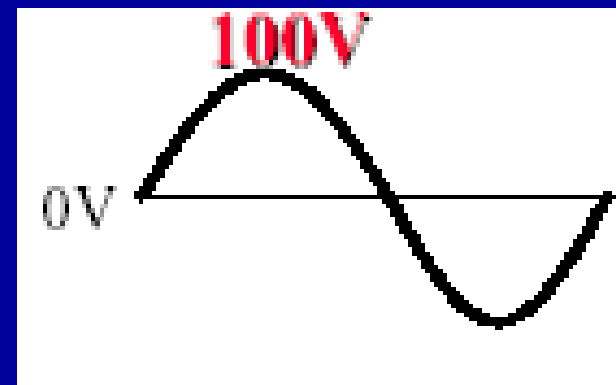
Sine



$$V_{RMS} = V_m / \sqrt{2}$$

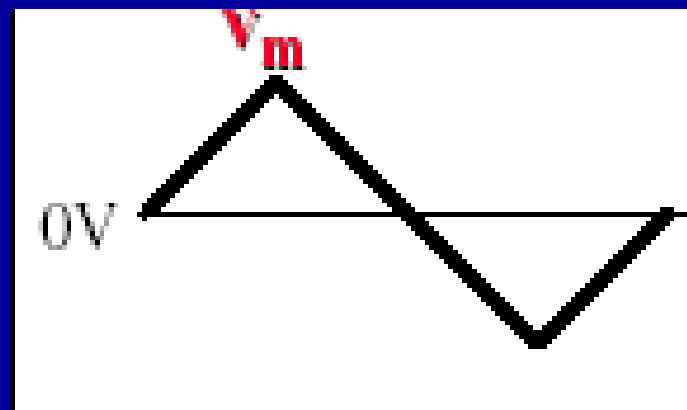
$$V_{RMS} = 0.707V_m$$

$$V_{RMS} = 100V / \sqrt{2} = 70.7V$$



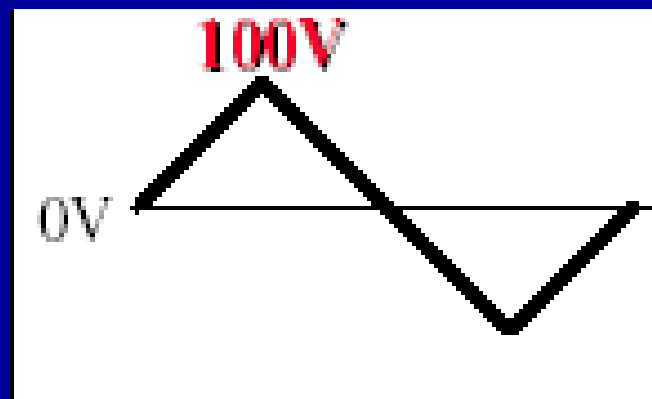
# Effective (RMS) Value

## Triangle



$$V_{RMS} = V_m / \sqrt{3}$$

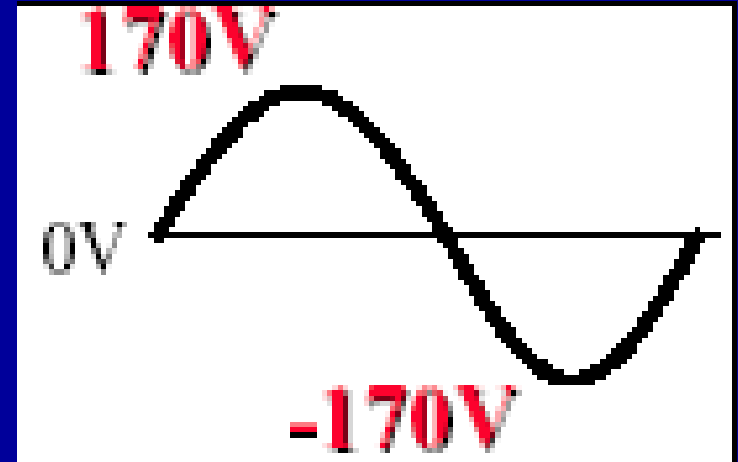
$$V_{RMS} = 100V / \sqrt{3} = 57.8V$$



# Effective (RMS) Value

US commercial voltage

120V RMS



$$120V_{\text{RMS}} = 170V_p = 340 V_{\text{pp}}$$

Frequency of 60 Hz

Period = 16.7 ms

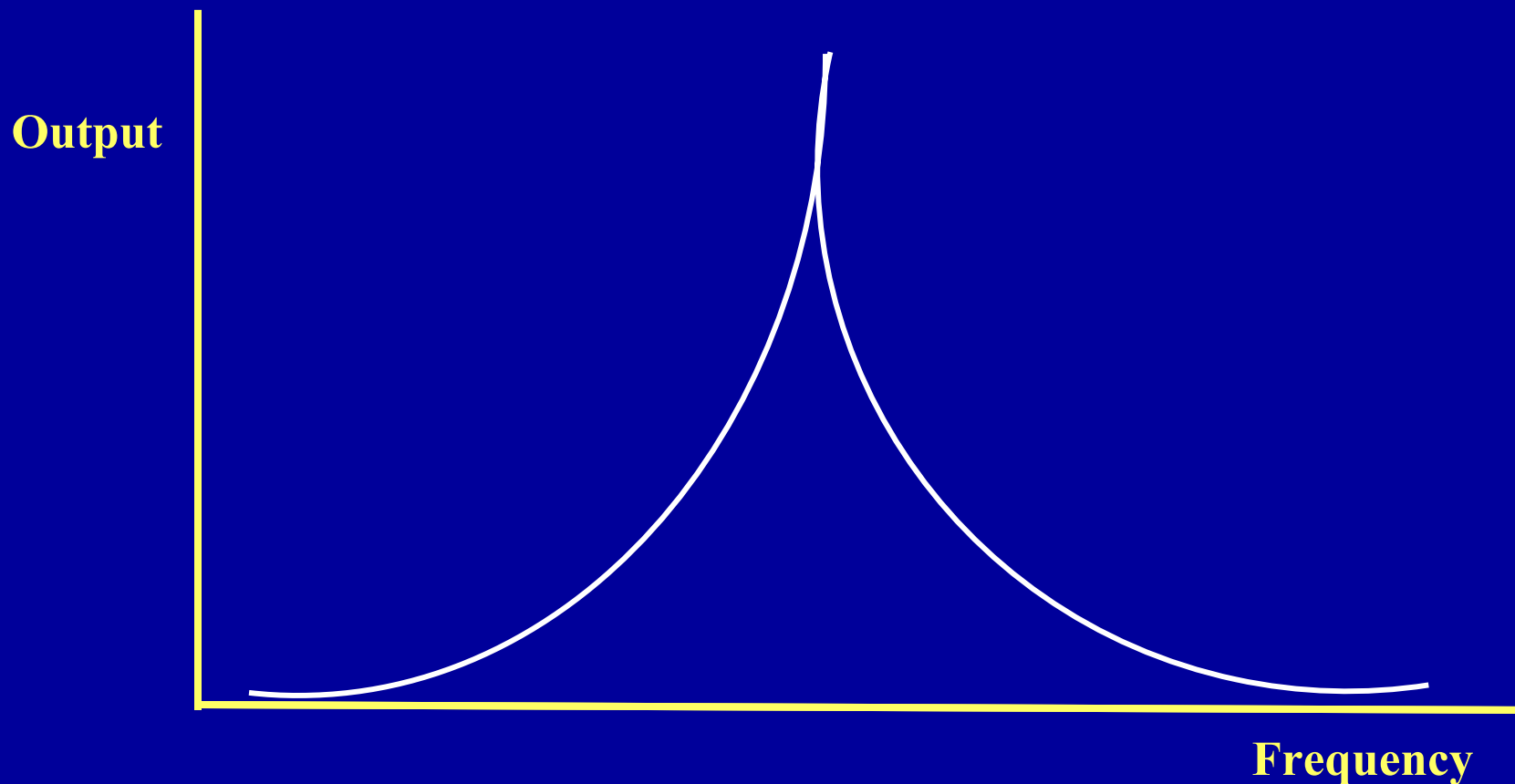


# ☀ Resonance

- ☐ Resonance Phenomena
- ☐ Schematic
- ☐ Frequency Effects
- ☐ Resonant Frequency
- ☐ Quality Factor
- ☐ Selectivity
- ☐  $V_R$ ,  $V_L$ ,  $V_C$

# Resonance Phenomena

## Output versus Frequency

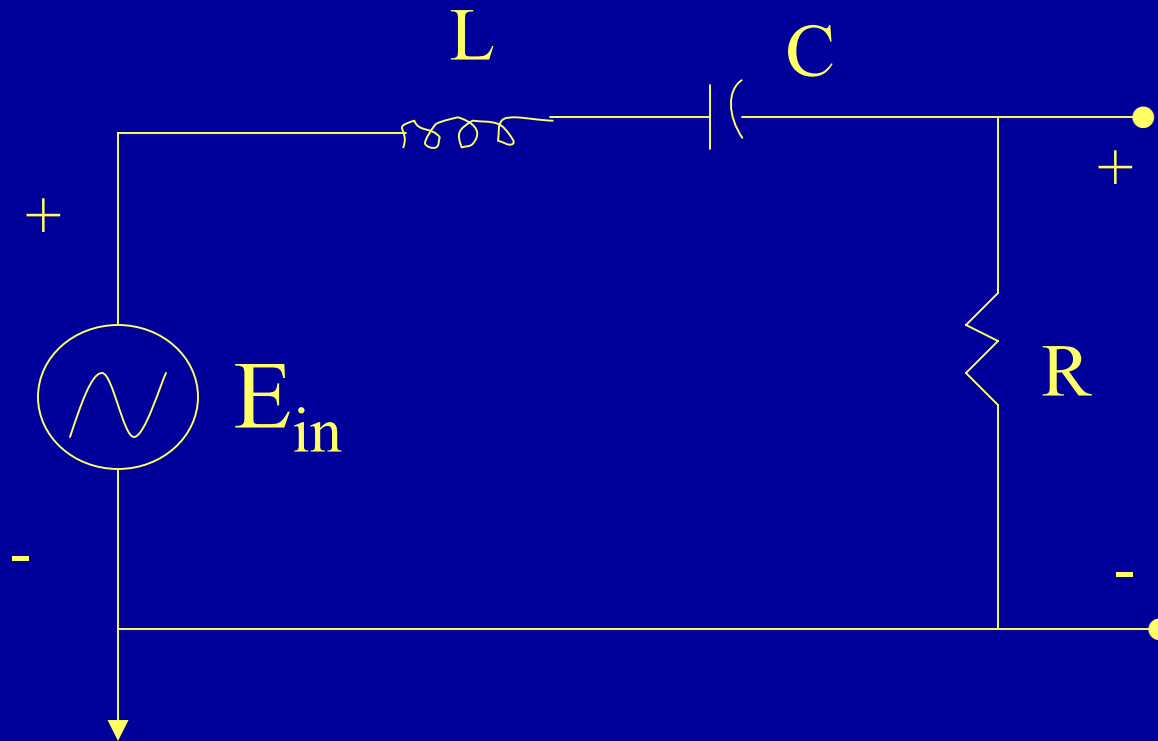


# Resonance Phenomena

## Requirements

- **Two energy storage devices**
- **180 degrees out of phase**
- **One releases energy while the other stores it**

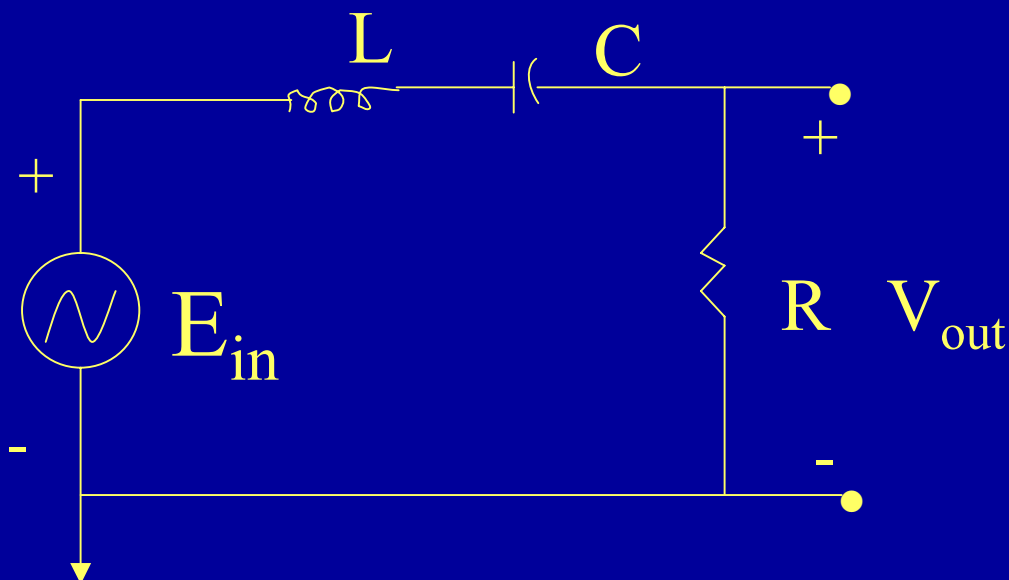
# Series Resonant Circuit



# Resonant Frequency

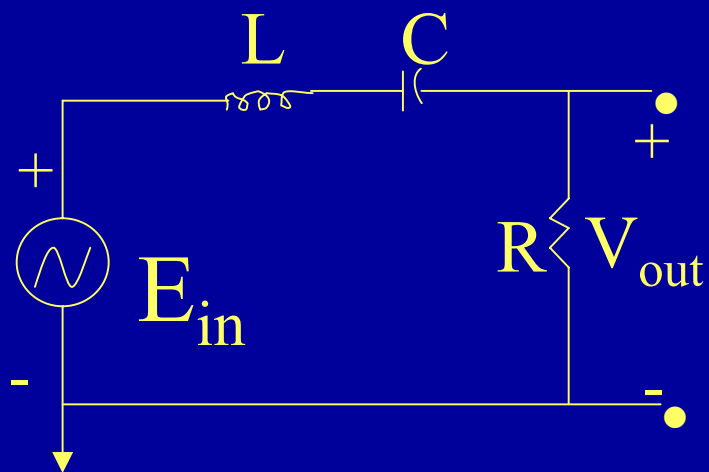
$$\bar{Z}_{total} = \bar{Z}_L + \bar{Z}_C + \bar{Z}_R$$

$$\bar{Z}_L = -\bar{Z}_C \quad X_L = X_C$$



$$\bar{Z}_{total} = \bar{Z}_R = R$$

# Resonant Frequency: Derivation



$$X_L = X_C$$

$$2fL = \frac{1}{2fC}$$

$$f^2 = \frac{1}{4LC}$$

$$f = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

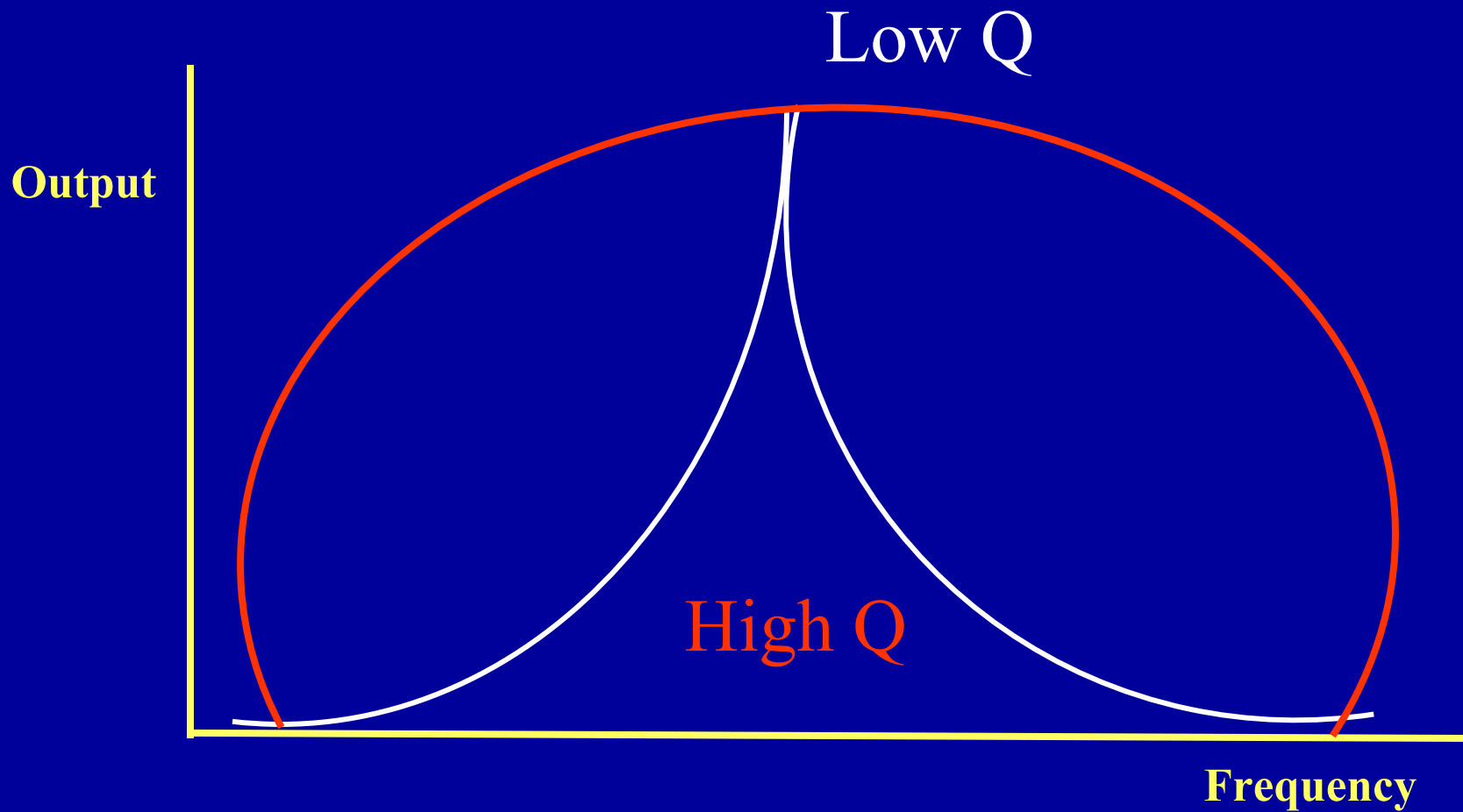
# Quality Factor

$$Q = \frac{\text{reactive power}}{\text{resistive power}}$$

I is the same in a series circuit

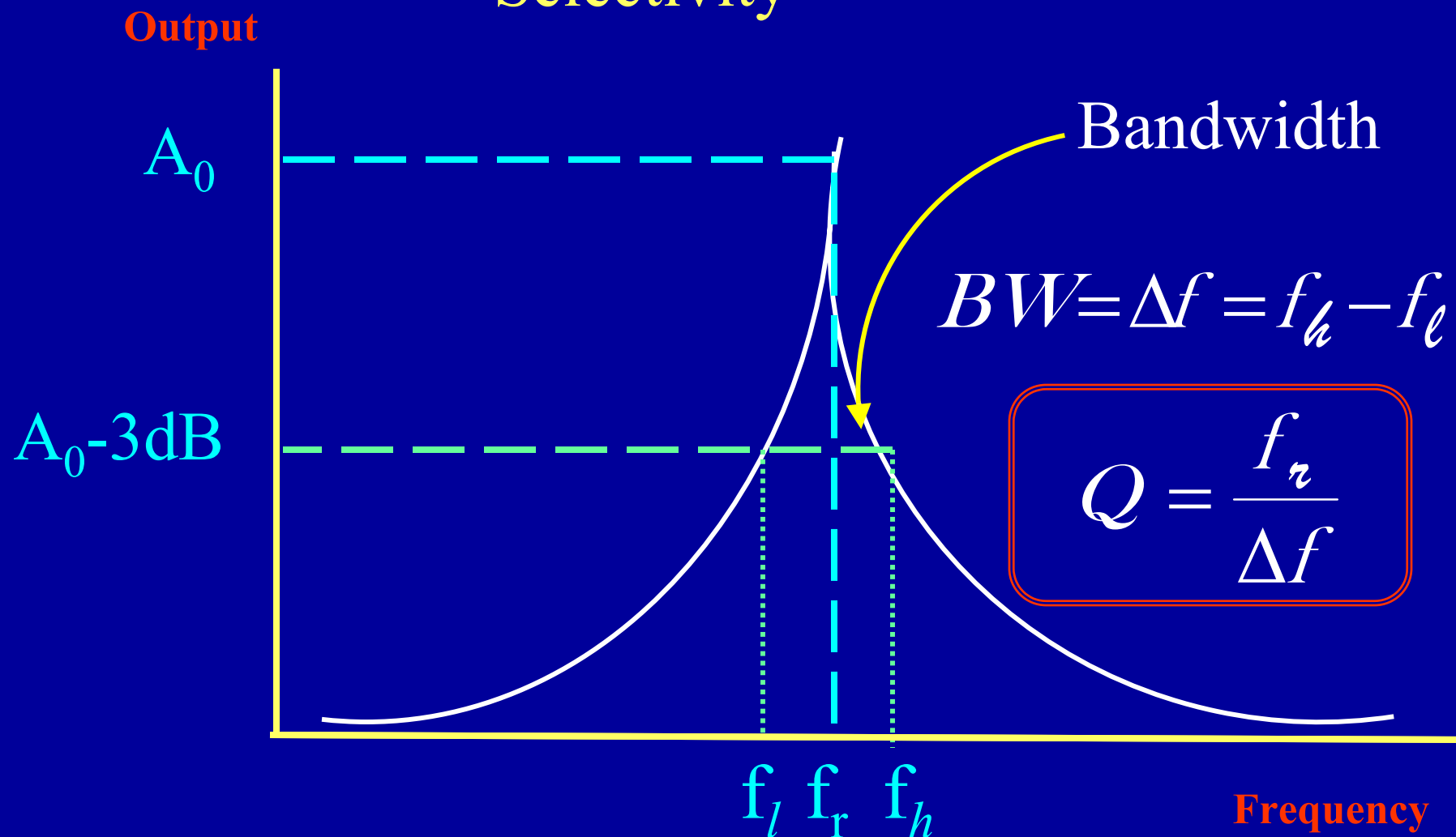
$$Q = \frac{I^2 X}{I^2 R}$$

$$Q = \frac{X}{R}$$





# Selectivity

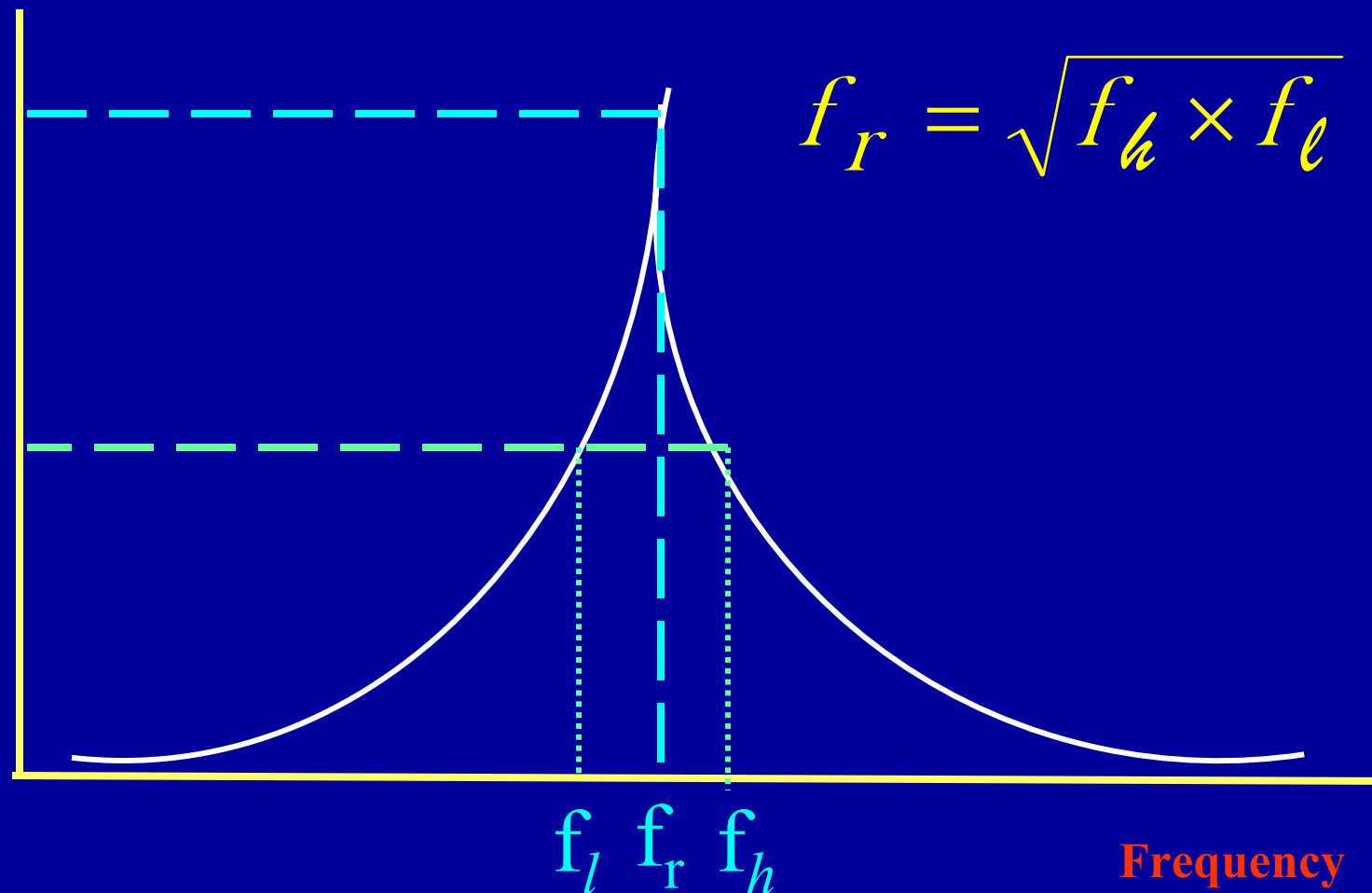


# Selectivity

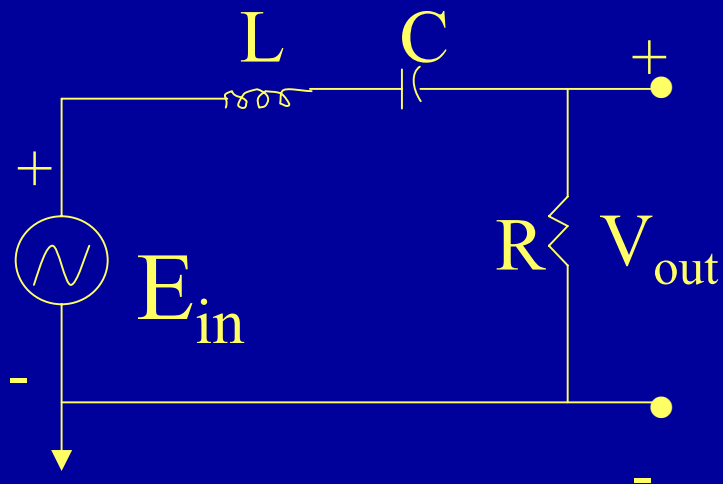
Output

$A_0$

$$f_r = \sqrt{f_h \times f_l}$$



# $V_R, V_L, V_C$ Responses



■ At resonance  $I$  is \_\_\_\_? \_\_\_\_

◆ (min,ave,max)

■ Max

■  $V_R, V_L, V_C$  are \_\_\_\_? \_\_\_\_

◆ (small,large)

■ Large

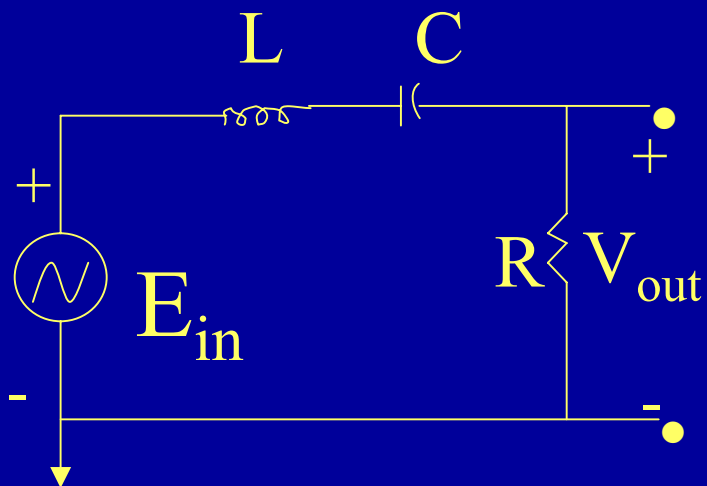
# $V_R, V_L, V_C$ Responses

■ At resonance

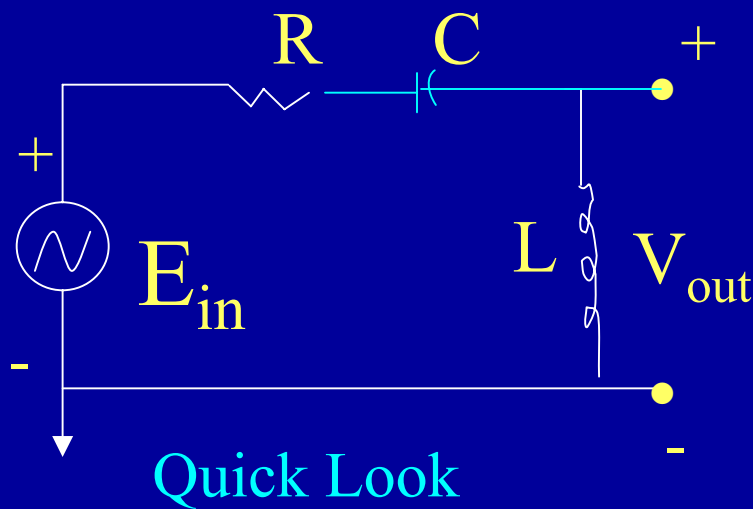
◆  $V_L = V_C \gg E_{in}$

■  $V_L$  is \_\_\_?\_\_\_

◆ (LP, HP, BP)



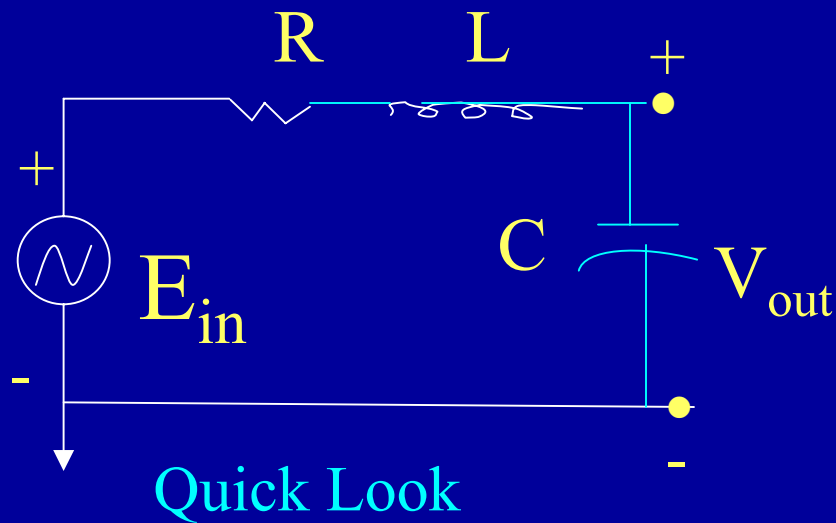
# $V_L$ is High Pass



$$\overline{G}_{f=0} = 0$$

$$\overline{G}_{f \rightarrow \infty} = 1$$

# $V_C$ is Low Pass



$$\overline{G}_{f=0} = 1$$

$$\overline{G}_{f \rightarrow \infty} = 0$$